



The USSR threatens the Finnish goal in a European championship semifinal game.

USSR wins

The USSR defeated Finland, 2-0, in a European football championship second group game at the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow.

In their opening championship match the Soviet Union played a fast and aggressive game. Balachov scored the opener in the second minute as-

isted by Oganevyan, and Andreyev scored in the 56th minute, leaving behind a Finnish defender.

Portugal now leads with four points from two encounters in the second group, which also includes Poland. The USSR is level with Poland at two points each but has a better goal difference.

The championship finals are due in 1984 in France.

World record for Soviet weightlifter

Yuri Zakharovich, of the Soviet Union, snatched 190 kg (up to 100 kg division), a new world mark, competing in the "Baltic Cup" at Imatra, Finland.

The USSR also picked up the team title.

Karpon retains lead

World chess champion Anatoly Karpon drew with Browne in the ninth round of an international tournament at Tilburg, Holland, and is still in the lead with 6.5 points.

Timman, who beat Hübner, is half a point behind, and Andersson has 5.5 points after drawing with Savitsky.

IOC president looks into football rules

According to a press release issued by IOC headquarters, IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, has met FIFA President Joao Havelange, of Brazil, in Lausanne to discuss football arrangements for the forthcoming Olympics. Samaranch has just returned from a tour of seven Asian nations. As

was reported earlier the same rules will be in force at the Los Angeles Olympics as were in operation at the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

At present FIFA is working on new rules for the 1988 Games. These will be submitted to IOC as soon as they have been approved by the FIFA Congress.

Tokyo to host Cup

The Zurich headquarters of UEFA has announced that the 1982 Intercontinental Cup will be played out once more at Tokyo's national stadium on December 12.

The Cup will be contested by the European Winners Cup holder

der Aston Villa of Britain and the winner of the current Latin American Champions Cup. Taking part in the tournament will be last year's Intercontinental Cup holder Brazilian Flamengo, Peñarol from Uruguay, Argentina's River Plate, and other South American champions.

Wilder going from strength to strength

18-year-old Swedish tennis player, Mats Wilander, who won this year's French Open, has now reached big achievements to his credit, having won an international tournament in Barcelona.

Like in Paris, he successfully defeated the same opponents in his three closing matches: Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, in the quarterfinals 7-5, 6-1; Jose Luis Clerc, of Argentina, in the semifinals 6-7, 6-1, 6-3; and the latter's compatriot Guillermo Vilas, in the finals 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Cycling

World bunch race champion Bernd Drogan, 26, from Cologne was selected the GDR's best sportsman of September by the "Deutsches Sportecho" for his triumph at Goodwood, Britain. In 1979 and 1981 he also won world team titles and has a silver medal from the Moscow Olympics.

Scott Hamilton up to mark

World figure-skating champion Scott Hamilton, of the USA, prevailed in the men's singles, the closing event of the annual international "Skate America-82" tournament, finishing ahead of Heiko Fischer, of West Germany, and Josef Sabokovik, of Czechoslovakia. The USSR did not take part in the event.

The tournament held at the Lake Placid Olympic rink drew entrants from 17 nations.



The Central Army Club downed visiting Skovlund, at Denmark, in the European Winners Cup elimination tournament in Moscow.

CAC gets off to a confident start

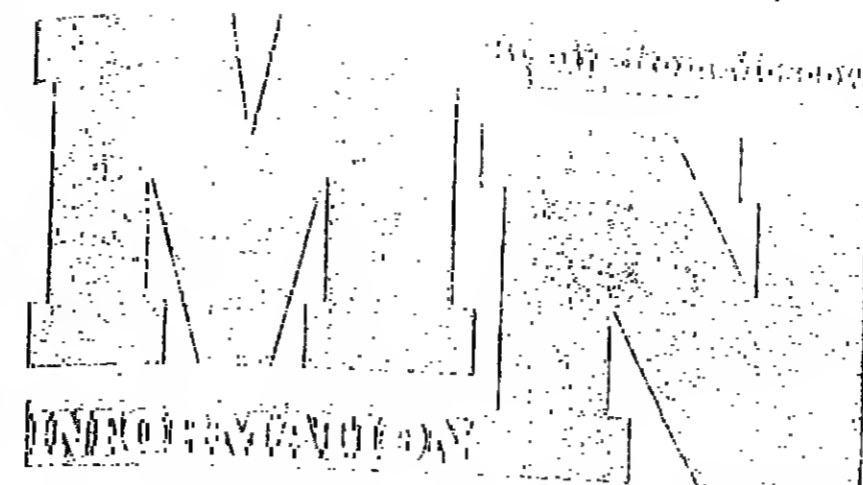
The basketball Central Army Club has downed Denmark's Skovlund 124-73 in the return game in the European Winners Cup. A week ago CAC also confidently won the away game in Copenhagen 114-67.

The USSR will also compete in several other European tournaments this season. Moscow Dynamo will play in the Koraes Cup, the women's Riga ITT will enter the European Winners Cup and Moscow Region Spartak will enter the Ronchetti Cup, all of them starting right in the quarterfinals.



Moscow Slovo, who had already won up the national rugby title, prevailed over Leningrad Priroreals 21-11 in the closing game of the 18th championship, and have amassed 89 points. Yuri Gogin, Air Force Academy team from Moscow Region came home second with four points less and Kiev Aviators is third with 45 points.

Photo by Sergei Prokhorov



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SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN COMMUNIQUE

There is complete identity of views between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia on the main issues of the day, stresses the joint Soviet-Ethiopian Communiqué issued at the end of the talks in Moscow between Leonid Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

The two countries condemned the increased and intensified military activities being conducted by the United States and its allies in the Indian Ocean, and particularly in such areas as the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, these activities being aimed at establishing a military superiority, which poses a direct threat to the security of the states in that part of the world.

They resolutely confirmed their opposition to the establishment of military bases and to the deployment of nuclear weapons in these areas. Calling yet again for the implementation of the proposal to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and of the UN General Assembly's decision to hold an international conference on the Indian Ocean in the first half of 1983, the two sides stressed the necessity for joint effort by all peace-loving states.

Having examined the situation in the Horn of Africa, the Soviet Union and Ethiopia said they favoured an atmosphere of mutual trust and good-neighbourly relations being set up in that area on the basis of mutual respect by all states for sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-violability of international borders, as well as for co-existence into each other's affairs, and renunciation of territorial claims. The Soviet side welcomed efforts by socialist Ethiopia to develop good-neighbourly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation with its neighbours.



The American public is highly critical at Tel Aviv's aggressive policies in Lebanon and the brutalities committed there by the Israeli military and their Washington patrons.

In the photo: part of a massive demonstration in Washington protesting over the Zionist campaign in West Beirut.

MEETING IN CYPRUS

Nicosia. A joint Cyprus-GDR Communiqué, issued here at the end of a visit to Cyprus made by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the GDR's Socialist Unity Party and Chairman of the GDR State Council for talks with President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus, stresses that the preservation of peace is the main task of the day. The two sides stressed the need for specific urgent measures to be taken to preserve peace and achieve disarmament.

The heads of the two states resolutely condemned Israel's

barbaric aggression against Lebanon. They demanded an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and for an independent state at their own.

It is stated in the communiqué that the two sides expressed profound anxiety over the lack of progress in the solution of the Cyprus problem. They called for the full implementation of the UN resolution on Cyprus.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S APPEAL TO THE NATION AND TO THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

As it is customary on the eve of the anniversary of the 1917 October Socialist Revolution the CPSU Central Committee has issued an appeal to the nation, and to the peoples of the world. This year's appeal, marking the 65th anniversary since the 1917 Revolution, sums up the main directions in Soviet foreign and domestic policy. Below we print some of the appeals:

- People of Europe! Prudent against the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe!
- May there be peace, security and cooperation in Europe!
- Warm greetings to the great Indian people!
- May friendship and cooperation between this country and India develop and go from strength to strength!
- Peoples of the world! Be vigilant! Firmly rebut the aggressive designs of imperialism, militarism and reaction!
- Let us curb the arms race and defend and deepen détente and remove the threat of war!

FACTS AND EVENTS

● In the first half of the present financial year, there was a 60 per cent reduction in foreign orders to Japanese shipyards as compared to the similar period of last year.

● The United States is experiencing its lowest level of business activities for the past 30 years, with only 70 per cent of production capacity being used.

● 68 people died in typhoon Nancy which hit the Philippines. Many people have been left homeless.

● Most people in Britain are opposed to their country's continued membership at the EEC with 43 per cent against and only 27 in favour. The majority of Greeks, Irish, and Danes also want their respective countries to withdraw from the EEC.

● Pakistan has received the first of a batch of six F-16 warplanes which are to be delivered to Islamabad by the Pentagon before December of this year.

● The executive council of the League of Red Cross Societies met in Geneva to pass a resolution expressing their profound concern over the suffering of the people of Lebanon at the hands of Israel.

● The Australian government has decided to expand the flight zones of US B-52 strategic bombers over the country.

TRADE UNIONS AND SAFETY AT WORK

This was the subject under discussion at an international conference of workers in the Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries recently held at Moscow's International Trade Centre. Attending were trade unionists and experts from 42 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the Americas, as well as delegates from the WFTU and some other international organizations.

"There is no value in the world," states the Final Document approved by the conference, "higher than human life and health, and there is no more noble or important task than the struggle for human safety."

The best achievements in this direction, including improvements to the working environment, safety at construction sites and building materials factories, can only be attained in conditions of peaceful coexistence by continuous reductions in military budgets and greater allocations for social programmes.

(For Soviet experience in safety at construction sites see p. 5)

LITHUANIAN DAYS AT USSR EXHIBITION OF ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

This Baltic constituent republic of Lithuania occupies an area of more than 65 thousand square kilometres and has a population of three and a half million people.

Previously an agrarian country, Lithuania today produces fishing vessels, turbines, measuring instruments, power cables, television sets, paper and artificial fibres. The manufacture of machine tools, electric welding equipment and instruments occupies pride of place in Lithuanian industry, and these items are exported to many countries abroad.

Dairy farming, the breeding of pigs for bacon and hog-growing, are the main agricultural activities in the republic.

The republican Academy of Sciences is an important centre in many areas of research. In both the natural sciences and the liberal arts, Lithuania has nearly one hundred research establishments employing more than ten thousand scientists.

Research by Lithuanian scientists in the fields of semiconductor physics, and high-temperature physics has won wide recognition. In the humanities, Lithuanian scholars have written major works on Lithuanian history, ethnography, literature and language.

Examples of all these Lithuanian activities are now on display at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements, in Moscow.



The "Lithuanian" Lithuanian song and dance ensemble going through their paces.

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"Moscow News" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

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'AGROPROM' GETS UNDER WAY



In the photo: Soviet specialists at the "Agroprom-82" exhibition.

302 French firms are displaying their agricultural products and machines at the "Agroprom-82" exhibition which is being held at the Krasnaya Pressya exhibition complex, in Moscow.

This is the biggest display of its kind ever to be organized outside France, said Edith Cresson, the French Agriculture Minister, addressing a press conference. The Soviet Union and France have been cooperating in this area for many years.

The Soviet Union, which recently adopted a wide-ranging agricultural Food Programme, is one of the leading agricultural producers in the world, she pointed out. I think that our exhibition will arouse considerable interest and contribute to the development of bilateral cooperation.

AMERICA CHALLENGES THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Washington. The Reagan administration has again shown its unconditional support for the Israeli aggressors. State Secretary George Shultz has made a statement in which he threatens that the United States will withdraw from the UN General Assembly should this international body vote that Israel be expelled from UN membership.

As is known, a group of Arab countries has moved that Israel should be excluded from the UN General Assembly fol-

lowing the barbaric aggression committed by the Israeli soldiers against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Schultz has also announced that the United States is suspending payment of its financial contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency which last month discontinued Israel's membership. The State Secretary has stressed that similar steps will be taken by Washington against other UN agencies should they vote to expel Israel.

THE MED SHOULD BE ZONE OF STABLE PEACE AND COOPERATION

Rome. To ensure disarmament and security in the Mediterranean is a major imperative of our time. This was stated by First Deputy Prime Minister of Malta, Joseph Cassar, speaking at a meeting of the Consultative Council of the Socialist International on Disarmament, held in the Maltese capital, Valletta. He emphasized the great danger of the build-up of armaments in Europe, in particular in the Me-

diterranean, and especially of the plans to deploy nuclear weapons in some countries in the region.

Cassar stressed that one of the great powers — the Soviet Union — had spoken of the desirability that the Mediterranean be turned into a zone of stable peace and cooperation. He called on the United States to issue a public undertaking to join the initiatives to demilitarize the region.

THE PENTAGON'S SINISTER PLANS

Bonn. The American military who are shamelessly trying to turn Western Europe into a launching pad for their new medium-range nuclear missiles intend to site three times as many Pershing-2s, the 385 systems, in the FRG than was envisaged under NATO's 1979 twin decision. This is reported by the West German "Starn" magazine quoting a number of American military sources.

The magazine also points out that the American administration intends to deploy new nuclear missiles on West German soil regardless of whether or not concrete results are achieved at the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. The American plan, should the negotiations succeed, is as follows: they will site not Pershing-2s, but Pershing-2 RR missiles which have a somewhat shorter range.



This perpetuum mobile is my present to our delegation at the peace talks. It burns away a Israel but it doesn't budge an inch. Drawing by Vasvoled Aranyev

Honduran foreign minister in Washington for instructions

Washington. Local observers believe that the reason for Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Balcázar's present visit to the American capital is to receive new instructions on

stepping up subversive against Nicaragua. Balcázar met with State Secretary G. Shultz and other high-placed American officials.

Bruno KREISKY: Israel is a semi-fascist state

Bonn. The Begin government is semi-fascist and it carries out apartheid-style policies, said Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in an interview to the West German weekly "Vorwärts". The Israeli ruler divides their people into superior and inferior races, he added.

The Begin government is greatly mistaken in believing that war can be used as a political instrument. There is no way in view of this that the policy of the present Israeli cabinet can be justified. Those who are embarking on a road of political adventurism.

B. Kreisky pointed out that the solution of the Palestinian problem is the only basis for a Middle East settlement. It is at that the Arab people of Palestine have every right to set up a state of their own. The implementation of this right will be the best possible solution of the Middle East conflict. The Chancellor stressed.

IMF helps Pretoria

New York. The International Monetary Fund has become a major instrument for the channelling of financial aid which the Western countries headed by the United States are providing to the racist regime in Pretoria.

This unbecomingly rapid in 1980 operators has come to the attention of the United Nations in view of the South African request for a huge loan totaling one thousand million dollars. The UN Council on Africa has decided to publish an official UN document, a report on relations between the UN and South Africa. The document is contained in the report which the IMF has been helpful in building up military muscle and repressive machinery of the racist regime in South Africa. The document is a million-dollar loan which was granted to Pretoria in 1979, almost exactly coinciding with the increase in the South African military budget for the financial year.

Defence expenditure in Italy soars

Rome. In 1983 Italy's expenditure on arms is to increase by another 7.6 per cent, and to 19.5 per cent of the gross domestic product, according to the Defence Commission of the Italian Parliament. In the current year the country's military expenditure stands at 18.15 billion million lire, or 24.4 per cent of the gross domestic product.

A short while ago the Italian Defence Commission approved the government's programme for modernising the armed forces over the next five years. The programme envisages the development of a new tactical bomber, for the replacement of the Italian Navy with heavy anti-submarine warfare and for the development of new communications systems.

The Italian government is also facing mounting opposition from regional information services such as the Organization of Asian News Agencies and the Pan-African News Agency. Significantly, the former received active assistance from the USSR and the other Asian socialist countries.



FACTS and EVENTS

Over 50 parties from 20 countries, which were represented at the recently ended meeting of the Latin American political parties, held in the Bolivian capital, have adopted the La Paz declaration emphasizing the need for all-round assistance to peoples locked in battle with reactionary military and colonialism.

The US Supreme Court has supported the decision by two lower Federal courts to strip citizenship from Karl Linnes, an American citizen, who played a part in the murder of some 1,000 Soviet civilians, chiefly Jews, in occupied Estonia.

MOSSAD INVOLVED WITH RED BRIGADES

Rome. The Israeli secret services were in close touch with the Red Brigades underground subversive groupings. This was stated by defendant Alfredo Bonavita at the current Rome trial investigating the murder of noted Italian statesman Aldo Moro. Bonavita revealed that Mossad intelligence agents repeatedly offered weap-

The REC trade deficit with the United States has jumped from 3,000 million dollars in 1970 to 14,000 million in 1981.

Each Latin American citizen is now 813 dollars in debt to foreign banks, with the collective debt of the 19 countries of the continent amounting to over 285,000 million dollars. Chile is one of the principal debtors: the debt per head in Chile amounting to 1,383 dollars.

This year alone the least dictatorship of General Elos Montt, in Guatemala, exterminated 7,000 people. Despite the brutal terror practised by the regime, the patriots are stepping up their struggle; they already operate in 19 of the country's 22 departments, stresses a statement put out by the Organization of Afro-Asian, Latin American Peoples Solidarity.

ASIAN NETWORKS DISCUSS ACTIVITIES

Tokyo. The second session of the executive committee of the Organization of Asian News Agencies (OANA) met recently in Seoul to consider a wide range of problems relating to the promotion of mutual co-operation and to improving the organization's activities. OANA president Ahmad Mustafiz Hassan of Malaysia stressed the organization's important role in building up mutual assistance and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific.

The documents of the first session of the executive committee held last year in Kuala Lumpur were approved, as well as those of the organization's technical group. The OANA Secretariat was instructed to formulate operation programme for 1983-84.

BLOCK THE ROAD TO NUCLEAR WAR

Tashkent. The American administration is threatening mankind with nuclear terror and stepping up the arms race in the positions. It is the American administration together with NATO partners who are responsible for the failure of the talks on disarmament at the UN Second Special Session of the General Assembly. It is stated by delegates attending the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) which took place in the United Arab Emirates.

The Presidium called on all the peace and freedom-loving peoples of the world to compel the United States and other nuclear powers to follow the example of the Soviet Union which has renounced the first use of nuclear weapons. All nations demand that an end be put to the insane attempts by the American administration to lead the world into a third world war. It is said in the declaration.

Also approved by the Presidium were the following documents: declarations on Palestine and Lebanon; resolutions on the

The growing military threat resulting from the policies pursued by America and NATO and the sinister plans for deploying new American nuclear missiles to Europe have aroused the concern of West Berliners and have led to a protest drive by the city progressives.

"No More War or Fascism" is being demonstrated by these participants in the anti-war demonstration.

Science and technology

IMPROVEMENTS

ON THE WHEEL

Batch production has started in Bulgaria of plastic discs for car wheels. A disc like this weighs only 100 kilos, or half the weight of a similar steel part. The discs stand up well to corrosion and are absolutely safe in operation. Another advantage is that after using cast a disc like this needs practically no additional machining.

'PIED PIPER' IN THE FORM OF ULTRASOUND

The modern rat is afraid neither of cats, mouse traps, nor poison. Rather too clever for our liking, rats are resourceful creatures and have learnt to adapt quickly to the latest changing techniques used by rodent operators. However, it now looks as though the heyday of rats is over. Italian engineer Giovanni Cozzo has incorporated the latest achievements of science in his electronic mouse trap which emits ultrasound. So far no rat has been able to resist this twentieth century "pied piper".

THE NOSE ROBOT

Today robots that can hear, see and talk like humans beings are taken for granted. It is only recently, however, that they have learnt how to smell. Austin Rover, the British motor manufacturer, have now designed a smelling robot which is used to test whether car bodies are airtight.

It is believed that there will be plenty of scope for the nose robot in other industries where it is essential to detect leakage of different gases.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

JAPAN AND USA: DISSENSION AND AGREEMENT

Yielding to Washington's demands, Tokyo is speeding up the militarization of the country. Yevgeny Ruzhkov writes in PRAVDA. He reminds his readers that the Japanese government has committed the dangerous step of deploying 48 US F-16 fighter bombers of the US air force base of Misawa in the north of the country's largest island, Honshu.

It is an open secret that differences exist between the Japanese government and Washington as regards the scope, role and methods of the country's further involvement in American global strategy. But Tokyo, nevertheless, remains firmly behind the American administration's main target, namely that of achieving military superiority in the region and enhancing the role of the self-defence forces. Russian stresses. Certain Japanese forces seem to be hoping to tie themselves to the Pentagon's military machine and thus to meet their own revanchist ambitions.

WASHINGTON'S DUPLICITY

Commenting on the American position on the Afghanistan issue, IZVESTIA writes that Washington spouts words in order to convince the world public that it desires to achieve a settlement of the problems in the area. In fact, what it is seeking is an escalation of tensions. New evidence of this has been provided by a resolution on Afghanistan which was recently put before the Senate and the House of Representatives. The need for the American administration to provide aid to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries is unambiguously stated in the resolution.

This is not the first American resolution of this type but it is distinguished by its outspokenness. It provides in effect for an expansion in interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations, and for new military provocations against a member-state of the United Nations. The American ruling circles have in this way proved yet again that they are not interested in a peaceful solution of problems and are prepared, should it be to their interests, to jeopardize stability and peace in this part of the world.

COLLECTIVE ACTION BY ALL STATES—AN IMPERATIVE

It is necessary to extinguish the seeds of tension, to cool "the hot points"—and this should be done by collective efforts, since collective efforts alone can avert the danger of a new world war, writes the NEW TIMES weekly.

Analysing the present-day situation in the world, that has become complicated through the fault of American imperialism, the weekly points out that the distinct front of the United States, the USSR is doing its utmost to avert danger and the nuclear danger above all. Evidence of the above is provided by an action of historical import, recently undertaken by the Soviet Union: its unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This action has assured all states once more of the USSR's firm peaceful intentions, of the purely defensive direction of its military doctrine and its lack of striving for military superiority of any kind.

DAUGHTERS PLANS FOR WESTERN EUROPE

The perils of Washington's present-day military strategy is rooted in the assumption that it is coming to confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, the allies should bear the brunt of the blow, shielding their backs on the other side of the Atlantic, the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS journal writes.

According to the article, apart from turning Western Europe into an American strategic outpost and a sort of atomic shooting range the United States also intends to drag it into any conflict taking place in the Middle East or the southern Atlantic in the Indian Ocean or in any other place on the globe.

The journal points out that the dangerous character of Washington's strategy is becoming increasingly obvious.

If we are to believe, Washington's official rhetoric, the Americans are really trying to achieve "radical reductions" of both types of nuclear weapons. But in practice, especially if we take note of certain statements made on the other side of the Atlantic, the Soviet-American contacts on the shores of Lake Geneva represent for Washington merely diversionsary manoeuvres intended to calm, if only slightly, the worried public and to delude those who have not yet clicked to the true designs of the American leaders, the journal continues.

OF INTEREST

Divorce

through the post

The court in the town of Cameron, in the American state of Louisiana, is famous for its swift provision of divorces. Here a divorce can be granted through the post—a variant which has its attractions for many couples who are not exactly an intimate team. In Philadelphia a special lawyer's office has been set up which sends up to 100 cases per week to Cameron. The only condition for "mail divorce" is mutual consent by both spouses. To give the local lawyers their due, however, it has to be said that they never accept cases involving a division of property.

Fairy stories

are a serious matter

The small West German town of Bad Korbsholzen, near Kassel, had the honour of becoming a fairy-tale city for several days when it hosted an international conference organised by the European Fairy-Tale Society. The theme of the conference was "The image of women in fairy tales". It was attended by 600 literary scholars and critics and writers and editors from different parts of the world. While this unusual conference was in progress, puppet theatre gave performances in the town based on stories by Hans Andersen, Goethe, the Grimm Brothers, and Alexander Pushkin. Old and new tales were narrated by 30 professional folk-tale tellers.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

A NEW INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ORDER IS BOTH IMPERATIVE AND INEVITABLE

Twenty years ago the UN General Assembly initiated a World Information Development Day. It is symbolic that it is celebrated on October 24, the day the UN itself came into being, a fact which reflects the critical role given by the world community to the mass media sphere as a means of communication between peoples, enabling them to get to know each other, and as an instrument for shaping public opinion in individual countries and worldwide. Information should advance the interests of peace, friendship and the independence of peoples and their progress, a provision recognised as being fundamental and definitive. It is contained in the 1978 Declaration adopted by the UNESCO General Conference on the fundamental principles concerning the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding, the promotion of human rights and to countering racism, apartheid and incitement to war.

The very title of the declaration is a reflection of the lofty moral criteria that should guide the mass media and all work-

ing in it, with the objective and truthful treatment of news occupying first place in such criteria.

There have been numerous instances in the past when inferior or deliberately distorted information has served as the cause or justification of tragic events. And the mass media, misunderstandings arising out of people being misinformed, primarily in developing nations — which lack adequately developed mass media of their own — are too well known to need cataloguing.

And things are far from satisfactory on the "news market", where inequality is branded as informational or "spiritual" colonialism, still holds sway. According to UNESCO, nearly all international news, including that relating to events in developing countries, is fed to the "third world" by several major Western news agencies, with the volume of reverse news flow on the life of peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin American countries being a hundred times smaller. The international news networks are propped up by big business and ruling quarters in

the West, and this determines the equality of the level "spiritual nourishment" that the above countries receive from such quarters. Even many Western researchers have to admit that the "free press" principle is practised by the mass media today is increasingly being turned into an active means of psychological war, into an instrument for the attainment of the political, military and economic goals of imperialism and neo-colonialism.

The desire of the newly independent nations to change this state of affairs is, therefore, quite understandable, and the socialist countries support their demand for the reshaping of the international information order on a more democratic and fair basis. What is at issue here is the transformation of information into a potent lever for peace and cooperation; the restructuring of the system of mutual exchange of such information; the elimination of "informational imperialism" and the provision of greater assistance to "third world" countries in the development of press, radio, television and other media.

The monopolists who hold sway over the international "news market", however, are strongly opposed to such developments. America and several other Western countries are determined to defend the "principles" of "unlimited freedom" of all information and to resist any regulating norms in this area; in other words, they support a "freedom of information" subservient to Western monopolies geared to the aim of keeping them in power.

Strikingly indicative in this respect is the wide-scale psychological war waged by America against Poland and Cuba, in which it resorts to methods contradicting both the norms of international law and of elementary human decency. We are also well aware of the unscrupulous use of the mass media by the US CIA and other Western special services for subversion against newly independent states.

Despite all obstacles, though, new trends in the world information order are increasingly coming to the fore. The New Pool of the non-aligned countries is doing well. Its 90 members favour emancipation and the development of their national media as part of a joint campaign for independence, and political, social and economic progress.

"Informational imperialism" is also facing mounting opposition from regional information services such as the Organization of Asian News Agencies and the Pan-African News Agency. Significantly, the former received active assistance from the USSR and the other Asian socialist countries.

Round the Soviet Union

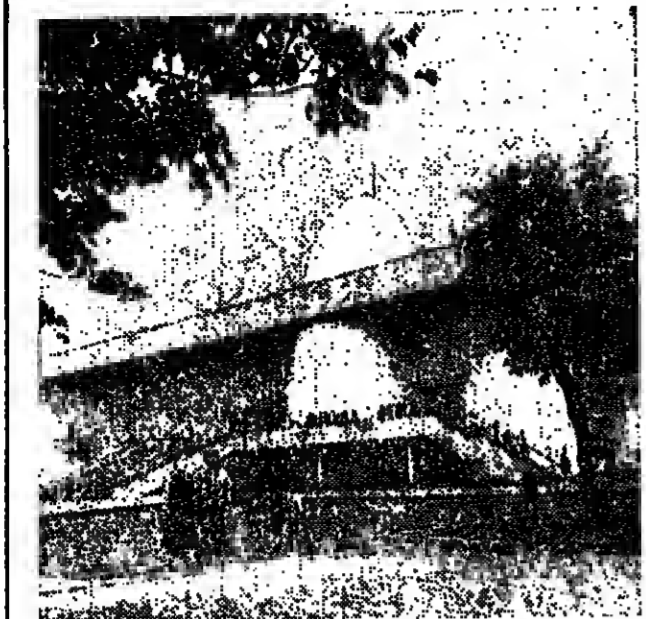
AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, "THE SLAVONIC CULTURES AND THE WORLD CULTURAL PROCESS" HAS ENDED IN MINSK (BYELORUSSIA). Conference delegates — scholars from Austria, Bulgaria, Great Britain, Hungary, the GDR, Denmark, India, the Netherlands, the USSR, France and other countries — discussed distinctive and common characteristics in the historical development of the Slavonic cultures.

WORK ON THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF ECOLOGICALLY PURE SHIPS TO TRANSPORT CARGOES ON LAKE BAIKAL HAS STARTED AT THE YAROSLAVSKY SHIPYARDS AT THE SETTLEMENT OF MALTA, IN THE IRKUTSK REGION IN SIBERIA. Shipping is one of the main polluters of the lake. To reduce this type of pollution, a floating platform is being designed to collect industrial waste and dry refuse from ships and from the lake's ports and coastal towns and villages. It is also planned to equip ports and berths with installations to remove all rubbish, and large-scale ponds have already been assembled for this purpose at ports on Lake Baikal and at Ulan Uda.

THE TOPICAL PROBLEMS OF SINERGETICS, A NEW DISCIPLINE WHICH STUDIES THE ABILITY OF THE EXACT SCIENCES TO DESCRIBE BIOLOGICAL STRUCTURES, WERE DISCUSSED AT A SYMPOSIUM WHICH HAS JUST ENDED IN THE ESTONIAN CAPITAL, TALLINN. It was attended by scientists from the GDR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Italy, and the FRG. The Soviet Union was represented by specialists from the universities of Moscow, Leningrad, and Tbilisi, and from the country's research centres working in solid-state physics.

FUEL FOR THE VOLGASIDE FROM THE NORTH

Construction workers in Norilyskansk have started work on the construction of a new pipeline between Western Siberia and the Volgaside. The first batch of pipes has already been



COSMONAUTICS MUSEUM IS 15 YEARS OLD

The cupola of the planetarium of this spectacular building of concrete and glass rises above the roof like a rocket shooting up against the earth's gravity. The museum of cosmonautics stands in the middle of an ancient park, in the city of Kaluga.

Kaluga is the home town of Russian scientist Konstantin Tsiolkovsky who at the turn of the century proved mathematically that it was possible for Man to penetrate the expanses of the Universe. The small wooden house in which he lived for 40 years on the banks of the Oka River has been turned into a memorial museum. When the study and exploration of space began on a massive scale, it was decided to build a cosmonautics museum in Kaluga. The cornerstone of the building was laid by Yuri Gagarin.

This October, it is 15 years since the museum was founded. It has been visited by millions of people. On display are unmaneuvered space probes, interplanetary stations, tanks and some unique items—the first Sputnik, the cabin in which Valery Bykovsky went up into space and Yuri Gagarin's logbook with the entries he made during his flight. In the two decades since Gagarin made his pioneering flight, 53 Soviet and 10 foreign cosmonauts have followed in his stead, starting off from the Baikonur Cosmodrome. Before their flights they all went to Kaluga and many of them recorded their impressions in the visitors' book. We are proud and happy to have visited the great museum dedicated to Tsiolkovsky, the father of cosmonautics, and to the designers of space rocket technologies, was what Sigmund Jähn, the GDR cosmonaut, wrote in the book.

OUTPUT OF MINERALS IS GROWING

Despite their centennial age the mines of Krivbas, the Ukraine, still remain a major iron ore treasure trove. The four billion ton of iron ore was obtained there since the development of the mines began. It took nearly 100 years to extract the first half of this amount. The latest 2,000 million tonnes were produced in 10 years only.

The comprehensive utilization of underground treasures became the main reservoir of minerals. All kinds of raw materials have been placed at

the service of the ferrous metallurgy—rich ores mined underground and lean ores from open-pit pits, magnetite and oxidized quartzites.

A substantial addition to the capacity of operating mines has been found in old lodes. Huge reserves of ores were accumulated there. Formerly they were not used because of low iron content. Now a new technology has been developed, making it possible to dress such an amount of rock.

A NEW METHOD IN ENGINEERING

Energy will reach Tynda, a new town in the Soviet Far East, ahead of schedule via a power transmission line from the Zeya hydroelectric power station.

The mounting of pylons has already started. Designers and engineers have decided to add trusses to light prefabricated

foundations, fixed to the rocky ground by special clamps. This is the traditional method of building foundations out of monolithic concrete blocks which is more costly in both money terms and in time if it were used to erect a year longer to erect the power transmission line for instance has been dispensed with.

DIESEL ENGINES FROM KUTAI

The production of diesel engines has begun at the Kutaisi motor works (Georgian republic), named after S. Ordzhonikidze. This completed a most important stage of preparations for the flow-line production of new motor-vehicle trains for agriculture with a load-carrying capacity of eleven tonnes.

The Kutaisi plant will ensure the annual production of 20,000 motor-vehicle trains for the countryside by the end of the current five-year plan period (1981-85).

Motor builders of Yuzovsk and Naberezhnye Chelny helped designers and workers from Kutaisi develop the diesel engine.

ROBOTS FOR CONVEYERS

The mass production of robots has started at the "Konveyer" association in Lvov (Ukraine). The first design of a robot for the production of machine-building plants in the Ukraine and Siberia.

The manipulators can fulfil up to 100 operations. For example, they can remove or fix onto a suspended conveyor blanks of any shape, and un-

pack parts. Each robot does the work of three men.

The association, which specializes in the production of suspended conveyors for machine-building enterprises, is now embarking on the production of robots to serve two conveyers at once, thus relieving human beings from monotonous manual labour.

building of new enterprises, writes the SOVSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper. The Asot association, in the Beresnevo area, now has units producing ammonium carbonate and ammoniac nitrate. By the close of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) mineral fertilizer output will nearly double.

SPACE PHOTOS OF HELP TO PROSPECTORS

There is practically no branch of the national economy which could not benefit from the exploration of outer space. The help which space provides to prospectors is the subject of an article in IZVESTIYA by V. Kozlov, chief geologist with the Aerogeology association. Photographs of the Earth obtained from satellites have become a major means of exploring the possibilities of the Earth containing deposits of useful minerals. Geologists are the main consumers of the information received from space on the natural resources of the planet. From the first experiments to determine the possibilities of space photography, there was a rapid switch to their large-scale introduction into geology. The study of space photographs revealed the seemingly paradoxical phenomenon that the higher the point from which the photo was taken the deeper the geological could look into the structure of the Earth.

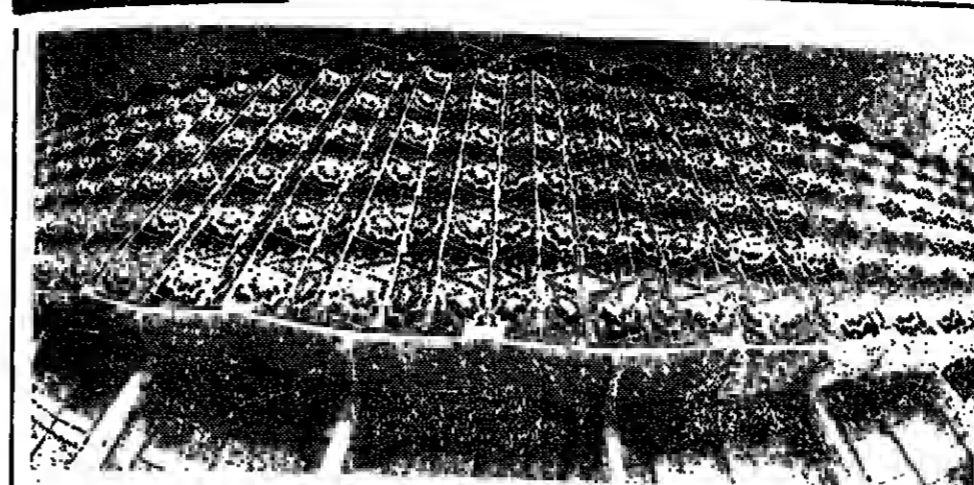
Exploring by means of space photography the structure of vast areas of the Earth's crust, and proceeding from the general to the particular in their deductions geologists have gained the possibility of substantially supplementing their ideas on the structure of many areas where deposits of useful minerals are concentrated.

SOME THOUGHTS ON SOVIET RURAL PROSE

Reflecting in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper on the so-called Soviet rural prose, writer S. Kravtsov argues that it has a vast though still largely unrealized potential. The prose mainly deals with the pre-war period. There is an involuntary tendency to idealize one's childhood, the village where one lived and the people who live in it. As a result the search for some gold grain, even if a precious one, is the eternal ideal sometimes means that this ideal is removed into the patriarchal past, Kravtsov points out. In the meantime rural life is in a state of flux, and the original rural life is almost unchanged. The curators of the Pushkin Museum and as a whole of the ancient world, but also as the father of poetess Marina Tsvetayeva.

The original furnishing of the house has come down to us almost unchanged. The curators of the Pushkin Museum and as a whole of the ancient world, but also as the father of poetess Marina Tsvetayeva.

Places to visit



TASHKENT

Tashkent was founded two thousand years ago. Today it is a huge city, with a population approaching two million people.

An entirely new city was built after the 1966 earthquake which left 300 thousand people homeless.

The post-earthquake residential areas which were put up in those days were named after Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and other Soviet cities whose inhabitants had taken part in the reconstruction of the city.

Present-day Tashkent's population continues to grow. Housing construction is regarded as a priority and every year a hundred thousand people to the city move into new homes.

All new buildings in Tashkent have been designed to withstand a point-sim earthquake. When a powerful earth tremor shook the city in December 1980, all buildings remained intact. Nor did the tremor affect the underground transport system — the subway area.



Russian gaining popularity in India

As the new school year begins at the Soviet Cultural Centre in Madras, which runs Russian language courses, over 200 students file into the Centre's light and airy classrooms to study

languages and oral speech techniques under Soviet and Indian teachers. 20 courses run by local branches of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society to the south of India, where there are over 400 students of Russian, have also started on the year's work.

No other foreign language has expanded at such a rapid pace over the past ten years in India as Russian, stressed Mr. Arunachalam, Minister of Education in the state of Tamil Nadu. The number of students enrolling for Russian in their first foreign language is growing by the year.

With Russian gaining increasing acceptance at Indian universities, too, and not only in philology departments but in many natural sciences faculties.

There was a severe shortage of Russian language teachers. Years of intensive exchange with the Soviet Union, however, have remedied matters. On the one hand, India's Russian language teachers make wide use of the opportunity of raising their qualifications at special courses in Moscow and Leningrad, and on the other, Soviet teachers are offered more and more vacancies at Indian high schools.

The Russian language is now a potent means for advancing cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries.

Vladimir MONAKHOV

TSURUGA AND NAKHODKA TWINNED

Tsuruga in the third Japanese city to become twinned to the Soviet Far Eastern port of Nakhodka. The mayors of the two cities, Koichi Tahagi and Nikolai Bukhantsov, signed an agreement to this effect.

Koichi Tahagi voiced his confidence that twinning cities would help strengthen business and cultural contacts between Japan and the USSR, and peace and friendship between the peoples of the two countries. Nikolai Bukhantsov, recalling his years-long experience of contacts with the twinned cities of Muzuru and Otaru, agreed with the mayor of Tsuruga.

THE TSVETAYEVS HOME NEAR IVANOV

A house with a mezzanine in the old village of Novoliss, on the outskirts of Ivanovo, has been declared a protected monument.

A little less than 150 years ago it was built on the banks of the picturesque Verkhovna River by Ivan Vladimirovich Tsvetayev's father. And it was here that Ivan Vladimirovich, the founder of the Museum of the Arts in Moscow—as the Pushkin Museum was originally called—grew up with his three brothers — Dmitry — became a professor of Russian history, the other — Evdokia — a prominent teacher, while Ivan is known not only as the founder of the Pushkin Museum and as a whole of the ancient world, but also as the father of poetess Marina Tsvetayeva.

The original furnishing of the house has come down to us almost unchanged. The curators of the Pushkin Museum and as a whole of the ancient world, but also as the father of poetess Marina Tsvetayeva.

WORKSHOPS FOR GAS PIPELINE

Mobile repair workshops have been designed for maintenance specialists at the construction site of the gas pipeline between Uralogol, Pomary and Uzhgorod. Their manufacture has already been started at the engineering factory of Remmechgasprom in the city of Lvov, in the Western Ukraine. The first of these workshops has already been shipped to the Tyumen section of the pipeline project.

The workshop consists of two cabins, and is fitted with an independent energy source, metal-cutting tools and diagnostic instruments. Workers are accommodated in a well-appointed bay.

For the builders of the pipeline, the factory also produces control laboratories to monitor the quality of their work, and also special suspension mechanisms for laying pipes, as well as installations for their heating.



Restorers from Leningrad have completed repairs and conservation work on a monument to the ancient northern Russian city of Novgorod, called "The Thousand Years of Russia". Craft in 1982. The monument was designed by Mikhail Mikheev. In the photo: Artists and Writers' part of the high relief "The Thousand Years of Russia" monument (centre).

VIEWPOINT

Safety at work — a social concern of trade unions

Igor LANSHIN, Chairman, Central Committee, Trade Union of Workers in the Building and Building Materials Industry of the USSR

Trade unions have become an effective force in the struggle for the attainment of improved working conditions, and in the protection of health and human life at work. In our country trade unions represent an instrument of strict control supervising the strict observance of labour legislation.

Construction, being a major industry, employs 12 million people. Every year we build 400 large industrial plants, dozens of thousands of agricultural buildings, over two million apartments as well as many schools and kindergartens, etc. The above rates and scale of construction demands ever stricter requirements for safety of work, which are regarded in the USSR as national standards. This year the country over 1,000 million roubles every year.

All requirements and specifications relating to safety engineering have to be worked out and approved with trade union participation. Trade unions use special inspectors including government officers as their members. A trade union inspector of working conditions has the right to suspend the functioning of a workshop or a factory if they do not meet the requirements of safety engineering, to order the management to carry out its recommendations, or to file a memorandum responsible for safety engineering violations.

Each ministry involved in construction has a safety engineering department, immediate responsibility for safety at work rests with engineering and technical personnel on site plus about 10 thousand safety engineers.

It should be mentioned here that safety at work is subject to scientific research, conducted at over a hundred designing institutes and at two special safety engineering institutes. Every unit of building machinery has to be examined for its compliance with safety requirements before it is allowed to be used on site. This research work is financed by the ministries.

The trade unions play an active part along with construction organizations in disease prevention and elimination.

We are expanding our network of health building facilities. At present we have 350 disease prevention sanatoriums, over a hundred rest homes and 1,700 medical treatment units which function directly on site.

Building workers subjected to hazardous factors undergo obligatory periodical check-ups supervised by our delegates and local trade union chairmen.

The above-mentioned measures taken as a whole have led to an ever decreasing level in professional diseases and in injuries suffered at work. Thus, in 1981 about 10 thousand construction organizations and factories in the USSR had a clean injury record.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE FABULOUS WEALTH OF THE SOVIET FAR EAST

We are facing a unique situation in the Far East, argues Academician Nikolai Shilo, Chairman of the Presidium of the Far Eastern Research Centre, in the ZNANIYE-SILA (Knowledge is Power) magazine. We have only just opened the door of the fabulous coche of natural wealth to be found in the region. The uniquely rich and varied deposits of the Pacific moving belt are without equal in either North or South America. They contain gold, silver, tin, zinc, lead, cadmium and bismuth. Energy resources—coal and oil—are also to be found. Oil and gas-bearing deposits stretch three Far Eastern seas in three mountainous coasts. Many scientists, myself included, believe that the greatest discoveries of mineral deposits worldwide will be made within the Far Eastern region. The region has also enormous biological resources, occurring for nearly half the national fish catch, and there is still much room for improvement, the Academician points out. The industrial and agricultural exploitation of the Far Eastern shelves, the biggest in the country, is a highly complex and exciting problem. There are many other problems, too: we have to think hard not only of deriving the greatest profit out of local resources, but also of ways to replenish them, Shilo emphasizes.

SALT DEPOSITS IN THE URALS

The Beresnevo and Solikamsk areas in the Ural mountains contain the bulk of the national potassium salt resources. They account for nearly half the country's potassium fertilizer output and for the rapid expansion in the

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

TONU KARK



The name of this actor is not yet widely known, and this is hardly surprising. The Estonian cinema, subdued and even slightly ascetic in character, eloquent and restrained, attracts primarily the serious viewer with a liking for aesthetic and historical movies. Tonu Kark appears to just such a viewer.

He made his film debut at the mature age of 30, when already a professional stage actor, in the film "The Nest in the Wind", by debutant director Olev Neuland. In the admittedly incidental part of Titi Pajumaa he dazzled critics by the complexity of his outward portrayal of the role, by the intense psychology of his inner feelings, and by the total integrity and documentary non-heroism which he depicted as being inherent in the qualities which are rarely found in newcomers to the screen.

His second film appearance in Kaljo Kikk's "Forest Violin" brought him both critical and public acclaim. Kark showed his outstanding ability to depict a true to life image without resorting to external effects. His hero remains authentic and truthful in the most unthinkable situations. After working with Kark, Kaljo Kikk commented as follows on the young actor's abilities: "Tonu Kark is a very emotional actor, but he is also master of his emotions. He can portray any emotion and repeat it what is more in another take, and even in a day or month's time. Each emotional outburst occupies a definite place in his reading of the character. Kark has the gift of being able to be both actor and director at one and the same time and to this we should add his qualities of intellect and heart."

In the theatre Kark has acted as "actor-director" as many as 30 parts. His film career, however, is far from spectacular—he has played here major roles on the screen. His third film "Ar You Saw..." directed by Peeter Sima has very recently been released. That he has not yet had invitations from other film studios may well be due to the fact that he is a typical Estonian with all the psychophysical traits that are to be found in the national character. But his is not necessarily to be regretted, for there is plenty of potential in the Estonian cinema to use acting talent in whatever form it comes.

Kark is a man of few words though by no means morose. He has an evocative sense of humour and is fairly sceptical in his own regard. He collects old motor bikes and is a speed addict.

Vera ZHELOVA

Bolshoi Opera Company in Greece

In the second half of September the Bolshoi Opera Company took part for the first time in the traditional Athens Arts Festival. In addition to an extensive concert programme, the company performed two great Russian operas in the Greek capital: Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" and Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov". The stage was a somewhat unusual one: an ancient amphitheatre under the open sky, with seats for five thousand people.

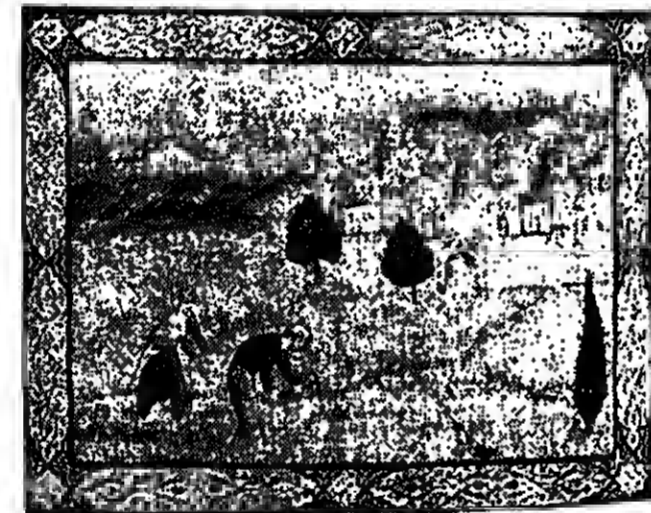
The contemporary Algerian miniature

An exhibition of contemporary Algerian miniature has opened in Moscow at the State Museum of Oriental Art. On view are works by 21 artists, 2nd- and 3rd-year students from the department of Miniature at the National School of Fine Arts.

The young painters develop no traditions of the national school of miniature-painting, created by the great master of Arab miniature, Mohammed Raimi (1896-1975). Muscovites were acquainted with the latter's work in 1974, when an exhibition called "The Traditional Art of Algeria" opened in Moscow.

Represented at the present show are both the older form of miniature-painting: the decorative ornamental design found even on Egyptian manuscripts, as well as the portrait miniature, which appeared later — at the end of the Middle Ages. The majority of the works depict scenes from the contemporary life of the Algerian workers.

The exhibits are characterized by their high level of technique, rich fantasy and harmonious colour-potteries.



Moustafa Nejat. "Agricultural Work".

East German tour for Moscow's Satiro Theatre

Moscow's Satiro Theatre is at present touring the German Democratic Republic.

This is our first visit to the GDR, says the theatre's chief director, V. Pluchek. We are giving performances of two works: Beaumarchais' comedy, "A Crazy Day, or the Marriage of Figaro" — one of our most successful productions, and "The Hug" by Mayakovskiy, an old favourite with Moscow audiences. We are starting off our tour in Berlin and will proceed to Erfurt and Rostock.

The Satiro Theatre will return to the Soviet capital at the end of October. Among the new productions it will be showing us this next season is a review based on works of the multinational Soviet dramatist: a play by V. Slavkin, "Smoking Area", which raises important moral problems; and a play by I. Druksa telling of life in a present-day Moldavian village. The company is also working on a dramatization of the novel, "Kruunagel", by the English actor and writer Peter Ustinov.

FACTS and EVENTS

Cinema. The Soviet film, "The Night is Short", from the Dovzhenko Studios in Kiev, has won the "Big Prize" at the 14th International Film Week, held in the West German town of Mannheim. The jury drew attention to the high standards of acting in the movie. Feature films from 14 countries were shown during the Film Week.

LENINGRAD PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS

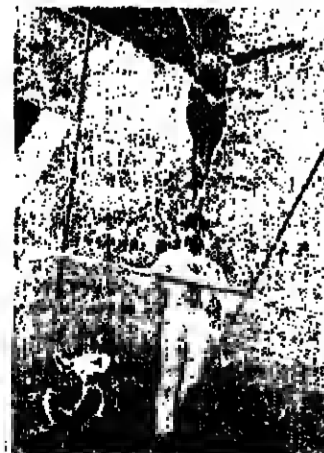
The D. Shostakovich Philharmonic Orchestra in Leningrad is organizing a series of concerts devoted to the music of the Union republics in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR. The first concert of music from Dagestan has already taken place.

We have behind us many decades of extensive contacts with the composers and musical

ensembles of the Union republics, and we seek to reflect in our programmes the wealth and versatility of the music of our national composers, says V. Fomin, the orchestra's artistic director. One of our highlights this season was the first performance of G. Kanchell's sixth symphony and of Frescos by S. Nasidze, both composers being from Georgia. We are now

preparing for the first performance of the third symphony by D. Gadzhiev, the Azerbaijani composer.

National works will also be included in concerts to be given during the current season by the Uzbek SSR orchestra (on its first visit to Leningrad) and by orchestras from the Ukraine, Latvia, Armenia and Lithuania.



The old Moscow circus on Tsvetnoy Boulevard has come out with a new programme, "In a Single Family". The artists taking part come from the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Turkmenia, and the other constituent republics. The show has been staged by the circus chief director, Yuri Nikulin, and director Leonid Kostyuk. In the photo: tight-rope walkers led by Alexander Medalkov, Merited Artist of the Dagestan ASSR, acrobats with bears.



WHAT'S ON?

October 19-22

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 19, 20 — Concerts. 22 — Bolshoi Theatre performance: Chopin, "Chopiniana"; "Divertissement" (one-act ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 19 — Khechaturian, "Spartacus" (ballet). 20 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 21 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet). 22 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera).

Steinlavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 19 — A concert. 20 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera). 21 — Doolittle, Gubarenko, "Tandemina"; Leonov, "Il Pagliaccio" (opera). 22 — Gorkhovsky, "Hurricane" (opera).

Operette Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 19 — Mayev, "The Flamingo Queen". 21 — Zharbin, "Paragloze". 22 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (25 Gorky St.). As exhibit: "Soviet Posters and Portraits (1917-30)", featuring over 150 items drawn from a private collection. Daily, except Monday, 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Mayakovskaya. Trolleybuses 1, 12, 20.

FILMS

Love Under Question (France).

BUSINESS

SEMINAR IN DÜSSELDORF

Düsseldorf, the main city in North Rhine-Westphalia, was recently the venue for a Soviet-West German seminar on cooperation in the fields of trade, economic relations, science and technology. Taking part were representatives of the local government, of the West German business community as well as Soviet specialists representing industries and foreign trade organizations, and noted scientists from both sides.

Business links between the two countries have been expanding, said M. Solomentsev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, who was on a visit to the FRG at the time, addressing the seminar. Almost two thousand West German companies and

RHÔNE POULENC: 'Our policies remain constant'

When conversation drifts to the subject of cooperation between French firms and Soviet foreign trade associations, the example is often quoted of the firm of Rhône Poulenc which for many years has maintained close business contacts with the Soviet Union. Our correspondent met with Mr. Maurice Mallet, director of the firm's socialist countries department, and asked him to tell our readers about Rhône Poulenc's operation in the Soviet Union.

We have found a method for solving problems with our Soviet friends which meets the interests of both sides in a most positive way, Mallet said. Our relations are based on two agreements which were signed with the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry in 1976 and 1980. In the years since then, our exchanges have increased six times in volume, and have topped the 1,200 million franc mark. This year, we hope to bring this figure up to 1,500 million. It is also envisaged that in 1985 our balanced exchanges will equal something like three thousand million francs.

Alexander VOLKOV

USSR and Austria to advance cooperation in insurance

In late September a delegation from the Austrian Insurance Society paid a working visit in Soviet colleagues to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Ingosstrakh insurance company. Ingosstrakh provides insurance for Soviet citizens working abroad as well as for foreign visitors to the USSR. It opened its first offices in Austria in the late 50s, and thus was started its cooperation with Austrian insurance companies. The above visit can be seen as a continuation of the work of the closed Soviet-Austrian committee on the advancement of trade. Below (left) Schinetschek, director of an Austrian mutual trust insurance company, comments on the objectives of the visit.

We came to discuss with our Soviet partners insurance problems arising from the growing bilateral trade, which has been gaining particular momentum in recent years. In 1980 and 1981 alone Soviet exports to Austria jumped by 53 per cent, with a 25 per cent rise for Austrian exports to the USSR; thus a whole range of insurance problems is involved, concerning above all insurance of deliveries of equipment, the insurance of assembly work and transportation, and finally the degree of material responsibility undertaken by Austrian suppliers and the guarantees demanded by Soviet customers.

In 1981, some 70,000 Soviet citizens went to Austria while near 50,000 Austrians travelled to the USSR. And this produced a number of insurance problems primarily regarding car travel, for instance car insurance, guarantee insurance, etc. We had some promising talks with Ingosstrakh and I am sure they will result in an agreement advancing the interests of our clients in both countries, Herbert Schinetschek stressed.

Vasily SOLNTSEV

Intourist news

Foreign travel agents meet in Moscow

The volume of tourist trade depends to a large extent on good contacts between travel agents. For this reason meetings to Moscow between Intourist representatives and foreign travel agents have become traditional. Recently Moscow was visited by a group of people in the travel business from Thailand. Intourist offered them an exemplary itinerary: Moscow-Leningrad-Kiev.

I've been to the Soviet Union about ten times, said group leader, Charin Nukornavorn, president of the Global Union Express Co., Ltd., the initiator of the trip. And this is my third visit to your country this year. I believe that the USSR is a promising area for our tourists, as it is rich in historical, cultural and other monuments; the modern image of your country is also of interest. The present trip is a good opportunity for all group members to be introduced to the USSR and to its tourist potential.

In 1982, 700 people will visit the USSR under the auspices of Global. Of course, this is a modest figure, but it is only the beginning. We have signed a protocol with Intourist envisaging that twice as many Thai tourists will come here next year. Intourist arranged a seminar for its colleagues from Thailand at which the latter were informed about Soviet travel facilities and services.

Viktor YEVKIN



CONCERT HALLS

Tuesday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Universitet, Tram 28.

SPORTS

Football. Lenin Central Stadium. 20 — UEFA Cup, Spartak (Moscow, USSR) vs Horia (Holland). 7 p.m.

Teams occupying 2nd-4th places in their national championships vie for the UEFA Cup.

CYCLING

Cycling Track at Krylatskoye (Metro Molodyozhnaya, bus 228). 19-21 — All-Union competition between Olympic-training centres. 5 p.m. (every day). Young cyclists from Moscow, Leningrad, Kolobnevo and other cities will race along the 333-metre-long track.

ICE HOCKEY

Lenin Central Stadium. Small Sports Arena. 19 — Central Army Club vs Lkhatal (Izhevsk). 22 — CAC vs Dynamo (Moscow). 8.45 p.m. (both days).

The CAC is leading in the USSR championship, followed by Dynamo, while Lkhatal occupies 4th place in the table.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Bogoyavl St.). 20 and 22 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

October 19-22

In Moscow, city, and region, very cold weather with night and daytime temperatures of -3° to -7°C is expected. Later it will become a little warmer (to 0°C in the daytime). Snow. Moderate N wind.

According to many years of observations, the highest (+16.2°C) temperature on October 19 was registered in Moscow in 1881 and the lowest (-11.3°C) in 1886.

KOSTOMUKSHA COMPLEX MADE OPERATIONAL

The first stage of the Kostomuksha mining enrichment complex in Karelia has gone into operation. The complex, designed to produce 2.5 million tons of pellets a year, is being built with the active participation of Finnish firms.

The commissioning of the stage coincided with a remarkable event — the shipment of the first 125 thousand tonnes of raw material produced by the complex and intended for metal works in Chelyabinsk. The steel workers there say the Kostomuksha product is of excellent quality. That this is so is largely due to the fact that the Kostomuksha workers managed almost at once to achieve targeted quality over the entire 40 kilometre long technological chain, starting from the place where the ore is mined and

ending up with the complex processes of separation, pelletization and the firing of the pellets. At present production facilities are being expanded at the enrichment and pelletization plants. When the three stages of this complex become operational, late in 1984, Kostomuksha will be one of the main suppliers of valuable metallurgical raw material — the fourth biggest in the country.